months Hu Han-min was kept in preventive detention at Nanking.

While battling to overthrow the military power of his rivals General Chiang Kai-shek was also engaged in continuous warfare against the Red Armies. They first established themselves in Kiangsi, in Mid-China, in 1927, and were only dislodged from that area after long and costly operations, in October, 1934. When unable to hold Southern Kiangsi any longer .the Reds started a long circuitous overland march, through portions of Hunan, Kweichow, Yunnan, Szechwan and Kansu to Shensi, where, by the end of 1936 they had linked up with other Communist forces, and established a Soviet regime which embraced most of the Northern half of the Province, and was within easy reach of the Russian border. Efforts to suppress them continued, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang—whose forces had been driven out of Manchuria by the Japanese—being appointed Vice-Commander-in-Chief, with Headquarters at Sian, the Shensi Capital. His troops suffered several reverses at the hands of the Reds, and thereafter fought them half-heartedly. During 1936, indeed, he appears to have entered into an unofficial understanding with the Red Leaders, on the basis of united resistance to the Japanese. And when, in December of that year, Chiang Kai-shek proceeded

to Sian in
person to arrange for the resumption
of the anti-
Red campaign, he was kidnapped by
the young
Marshal, and presented with a series
of demands
which included admission of the
Communists to
the Government, and the adoption of
the policy